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PHYSIOLOGISTS AND BIO-CHEMISTS IN THE NATIONAL SERVICE

THE Surgeon General of the army is organizing a Food Division of his office, the object of which is to safeguard the nutritional interest, of the army by means of competent inspection of food from the standpoint of nutritive value, the supervision of mess conditions, including the economical utilization of food, and a study of the suitability of the army ration for troops in the camp and in the field. Well-trained physiologists and biochemists are needed to direct this work. These men are being commissioned, according to age and experience, as first lieutenants and captains in the Sanitary Corps, Medical Department; or, if they have medical degrees, in the Medical Reserve Corps.

It is probable there will be as many commissioned officers as there are camps and cantonments. Nutritional surveys will be conducted at the camps by surveying parties composed of these commissioned officers, and of drafted men, who have had scientific training, acting as assistants and clerks. It is estimated that such a survey can be completed in from ten days to two weeks for each camp.

It is hoped by means of these surveying parties also to instruct the company mess sergeants and company cooks in improved methods of selecting and preparing the foods. A school for the finished training of the scientists employed in this work is now being organized. The organization of the army, the army methods of handling and cooking foods, the latest methods of food examination and analysis, the conduct of the food survey and kindred topics will be covered by competent instructors from various departments of the army and other departments of the national government.

The facilities of the Bureau of

Chemistry, including its analytical laboratories scattered over the country, have been placed at the disposal of the Food Division for this work. Analyses of the garbage will be made and of all foods whose composition is not already known, and the actual distribution of nutrients and of total calories consumed by the men will be computed. Any alteration of the army ration in the future will be based only upon the facts as thus gathered. There is every promise that this service will prove to be of strategic importance in the control of the health and welfare of the troops from the place of their mobilization to the battle front.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS

As was announced in *SCIENCE* at the time, a committee on psychology has been organized, with the approval of the council of the American Psychological Association, by the National Research Council. This committee consists of J. McKeen Cattell, G. Stanley Hall and E. L. Thorndike, from the National Academy of Sciences; Raymond Dodge, S. I. Franz and G. M. Whipple, from the American Psychological Association, and C. E. Seashore, J. B. Watson and R. M. Yerkes, from the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Yerkes, this year president of the American Psychological Association, lately professor of comparative psychology at Harvard University and recently elected head of the department of psychology at the University of Minnesota, is chairman of the committee, and has been made a major in the Sanitary Corps of the Army in charge of the Section of Psychology, which has been established in the office of the Surgeon General.

A number of committees were organized and are now at work on different problems connected with the conduct of the war and national effi-

ciency, partly under the auspices of the office of the Surgeon General and partly in the office of the Adjutant General. Information concerning the work of the committee on the psychological examination of recruits has been communicated to the press.

The members of that committee are R. M. Yerkes, W. V. Bingham, professor of psychology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh; H. H. Goddard, director of research, the Training School, Vineland, N. J.; T. H. Haines, professor of medicine, Ohio State University; L. M. Terman, professor of educational psychology, Stanford University; F. L. Wells, psychopathologist, McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.; and G. M. Whipple, professor of educational psychology, University of Illinois. This committee met continuously for two weeks planning methods and tests. The seven men then separated, went to various parts of the country and applied the methods in actual practise. After making about 500 examinations they gathered again for two weeks and worked over the methods.

Six weeks after the first gathering of these psychologists, their test sheets, report blanks, etc., were ready for the printer. Arrangements were made for a trial of the method under working conditions with large numbers of men. About 4,000 men in regular organization camps, officers' training camps and naval stations, were examined, and special attention was given to correlating the ratings from the psychological examinations with the ratings prepared by the usual army methods.

The results of these thousands of examinations were sent to Columbia University, where, under the direction of Professor Thorndike and with the cooperation of Professor Cattell, Professor Woodworth and other members of the department of

psychology, ten assistants and computers worked a month assembling and analyzing the statistical results. Again the seven psychologists went over their methods in the light of these 4,000 examinations to make further improvements.

The psychological examinations are now in progress in four of the national army cantonments: Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass.; Camp Dix, at Wrightstown, N. J.; Camp Lee, at Petersburg, Va.; and Camp Taylor, at Louisville, Ky. There are about 160,000 men to be examined in these cantonments, and each will receive an intelligence rating as a result of the psychological examination.

The work is undertaken, first, to supplement the medical examination and second, to give line officers estimates of the mental ability and special aptitudes of their men. Reports of the psychological examinations will be made to the chief surgeon of the camp or the psychiatric officer in order that those mentally incompetent may be considered for discharge, and to the regimental and company officers in order that they may use this additional information concerning their men for the improvement of the service.

OCCUPATIONAL CENSUS OF THE ARMY

THERE is now being made under the direction of the Adjutant General a comprehensive occupational and educational census of the men of the National Army. The object is to carry the selective service law to its logical conclusion and to increase the efficiency of the army by putting the right man in the right place.

With this in view, a personnel organization has been established in each of the 16 cantonments. The previous occupation, education and preference for service of every man are recorded on individual cards,